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Under Charity, the first of the threefold division of his thesis, the author discusses seriatim the present charitable provisions for (1) aged men, (2) aged women and widows, (3) dependent children, and (4) destitute sick. Mutual Benefit, the second division of the study, contains descriptions of (1) the clan organization in China, (2) the village community, (3) provincial and district clubs, (4) trade and crafts guilds. These various forms of association in China have their roots in the remote past and have afforded for a long time a natural basis for the practice of mutual aid and protection.

The section on Civic Betterment, the third main division of the volume, contains brief descriptions of the Chinese government, in theory and in practice (the study was made before the recent revolution), and an account of the expression of the philanthropic spirit of the people in such public benefactions as the maintenance of free charity schools, life-saving associations, public roads, lights, and bridges. The monograph closes with a chapter on the Rise of National Self-Consciousness and Solidarity.

FRANK D. WATSON.

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

Coöperation in Agriculture. By HENRY W. WOLFF. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1912. Pp. 378. 6s.)

Coöperation in New England. Urban and Rural. By JAMES Ford. (New York: Survey Associates, Inc. 1913. Pp. xxi, 237. \$1.50.)

Few, if any, other writers on agricultural coöperation are so well known to students of the subject as is Mr. Wolff. For thirty years he has been busy collecting facts and experiences which from time to time have made their way to the press. In the volume on *Coöperation in Agriculture* Mr. Wolff brings to bear on the subject the wealth of information gained in experience, in previous studies, as chairman of the International Coöperative Alliance, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Organization Society of his home country.

That Mr. Wolff believes in coöperation among farmers is seen from the statement in the first page of the introduction: "It has been found to put fresh heart into agriculture where declining and to carry remunerative cultivation into previously neglected parts." Yet he recognizes the undoubted fact that organizations as such are only means to an end; the coöperative spirit cannot

be put into the rules; coöperation has no magic in it; it is a simple method by which a number of persons may attain a common object—these sentiments at once class the author as one acquainted with coöperation at work rather than on paper only.

In the chapter on General Principles are laid down the conditions requisite to success. In the main they are: strict responsibility; expert management; adequate auditing facilities; ample funds, preferably their own. He doubts the wisdom of doing business with non-members, and is confident that the business of members must be assured. A great point in favor of coöperation is the establishment of a brand of goods, and discipline over members in requiring them to live up to the conditions of maintaining it.

While Mr. Wolff does not undertake to give a complete history of coöperation as found on the continent of Europe, in many instances he comes little short of it, even going at times into the technicalities of the agricultural methods underlying the marketing process. Coöperation has been slow to take hold of the English farmers, a misfortune which Mr. Wolff believes to be due in part to the attitude of the government toward the movement.

Dr. Ford has given a succinct account of coöperation both past and present in New England. The book is divided into two parts, the first dealing with urban coöperation, the second with rural. In part I is discussed the Nature of Coöperative Enterprise, Survivals of Early Movements, Association Among Immigrants, Coöperation in Manufacture, and Needs and Trend of the Movement. It is shown that urban coöperation in New England is important though not extensive; it has had many discouragements, but especially within the past few years has been making a creditable showing.

In the second part of the book Dr. Ford deals with a subject about which information is much less widespread than is the case with urban coöperation. He classifies agricultural coöperation under two main heads: first, that in connection with the general purchase or sale of goods; second, that concerned with the interest of some special crop. In connection with the study of general coöperation, a sketch of the history and present status of the grange in New England is presented. It is the opinion of the author that much of the spirit of coöperation made prevalent is attributable to the influence of the grange. Under

Coöperative Sale of Produce, facts are presented concerning the marketing of flowers, garden-stuff, maple sugar, potatoes, tobacco, and fruit. A chapter is devoted to Coöperation in the Dairy Industry, in which it is shown that the creamery and cheese factory business of New England has been for some years on the decline. Nevertheless, there are many instances of conspicuous success of coöperation in this business.

It is the judgment of the author that "The practicability of coöperation in New England has been proved by the continued existence through more than twenty years of many societies, both urban and rural." Yet this result has been obtained in spite of the "two chief obstacles to coöperative success—ignorance of proper methods and isolation." Dr. Ford has faith that coöperation has potentially the power of "moralizing trade, and reducing the cost of living," and at the same time of furnishing the general public "training in the management of big common business."

Although Dr. Ford does not treat every type of agricultural coöperation in New England, the work seems to be, in the field covered, very complete.

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La Gestion par l'Etat et les Municipalités. By YVES GUYOT.
(Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. viii, 437. 3.50 fr.)

Two fundamental ideas run through this book which deals with state and municipal socialism. In the first place, it is written from a subjective viewpoint though the method of treatment is objective, the arguments being enforced by a telling array of facts drawn from numerous states and municipalities. The author frankly avows that it is written to counteract the influence of the socialistic school of M. Ed. Milhaud: "It is necessary to place at the disposal of the great public the exact facts, showing their self-conceit and the 'bluff' of their programs." In the second place, the work presents an extremely individualistic point of view. The author comes to the general conclusion that neither the state nor the municipality should undertake any enterprise that can be undertaken by an individual; that the operation of public utilities should be left to private enterprise; their control, to the state and municipality. The results of public administration of railways and tramways form the bulk